GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918 66

AT CAMP HUMPHREYS

EUGENE IMLER RECENTLY TRANSFERRED TO ENGINEERS WRITES HOME

Eugene H. Imler who was recently transferred to the Engineers from the Radio Transmission Service which he entered following his graduation from Throop has realized his hearts desire and is now in the engineering branch of the U. S. army where he is working for an officer's commission. He writes interestingly of his work at Camp Humphreys where he went following several weeks work at Yale University. He says:

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Nov. 10, 1918.

Dear Folks at Home:

By my card you know I am at Humphreys now This is some different than where I have been before. At Yale it was little drill and all class work and study while here you are supposed to know your engineering and they intensify on good, hard infantry drill.

The first day we marched about four or five miles in the afternoon besides our work with the rifle. These men I am with are engineers who have been in that profession for years and some are quite old, that is up to 45 and have received commissions and are here for the the military part of the work.

Saturday morning they had us stand at an exaggerated attention for 45 minutes. while we were inspected, until one man fainted and broke his chin when he fell.

The engineers is said to be the hardest branch in which to receive a commision and, believe me, it is true.

While in camp I found that Sticht, also Sapp and Ferguson who graduated from Throop a couple of years ago were also here and that Pike, Nelson and Haywood had just left with commissions. Prof. Adams is stationed near here as a Captain of engineers. Sid Searles, a first lieutenant has been here for awhile but has left. Joe Huber received his commission here so Throop has been goodly represented. We fill quite a column in the college book at the Y.

I am now at the Y. and when one is in these camps is the only time he really knows how much these organizations are doing. This camp is quite isolated from everywhere but I don't care as I won't wish to go anywhere. We don't have time to do anything but the prescribed work on week days and Saturday afternoon and Sunday I want to do my writing. So after this you can't expect a letter more than once a week.

At that, I am going to have it easier than most of the men with me because I am in good condition and also know infantry work pretty well But, believe me, it is going to be no cinch for they do everything to make a person lose hope.

I don't know how long I shall be here as the three months course has been made to end when they think you have made good. I am going to make it as short as possible.

Some one either swiped or borrowed and forgot to return my C. S. book. A lady on the train here gave me a small Bible. Whenever you send anymore bundles send my American Engineers handbook. With lots of love, Gene.

Student Eugene H. Imler, E. O. T. S., Co. 4, Sec. B.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF CORPORAL ESTERLY

Mrs. John Estely of Adams street reports that she is still in grave anxiety over the condition of her son, Corporal William W. Esterly of Machine Gun Corps 106, U. S. Infantry, 27th Division, who went over the top September 27 with 3,000 comrades in an attack from which only 500 were left alive and those wounded. The latest word she has, written by his nurse, is to the effect that "he is doing as well as could be expected," but his wounds seem to have involved his limbs as well as his lungs and chest, and she fears only a strong constitution and well nigh miraculous recuperative powers can restore him to sufficient health to make the journey from the English hospital to his home. She has no expectation that any effort will be made to bring him to America in time for Christmas, and lives from day to day in anxiety for further news. The last word she received seemed to indicate he was not quite so well.

WEATHER FORECAST—Rain tonight and Tuesday. Moderate southwesterly winds.

FIRST AT THE FRONT

DR. WILLISFORD FIRST Y. M. C. A. MAN TO BRAVE THE FIRST LINE TRENCHES

By United Press

Paris, Oct. 20—(By mail)—A person can get really lonesome for the noise and confusion of great shells bursting, declares Rev. E. H. Willisford, a Congregational minister of Glendale, Cal., who went overseas as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

"There are dozens of men," he said today, "who would have jumped nearly out of their skins if somebody had touched off a firecracker in their immediate vicinity but who are now so inured to intimacy with artillery that they actually get lonesome without it when they go to a serene neighborhood."

It is pointed out that the principle is the same as that which prevents city dwellers from sleeping well the first night or two in the country. Willisford is said to be the first Y. M. C. A. secretary to serve the soldiers actually in the front line trenches. It was in the Toul sector where Willisford braved the mud, cold and cooties. He slung a haversack filled with cigarettes, chocolate, tobacco and candies over his back and made his way through the communication trenches to the firing line. It was hard, dangerous work, but he asserts that the reward of appreciation fully compensated him.

Since then other Y. M. C. A. men, K. of C., Salvation Army and Jewish Welfare Board workers have turned the same trick many, many times.

GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL REOPENS

Glendale Union High School opened this morning for general organization after the lifting of the influenza embargo under which it was closed, and by Tuesday morning it will be in full operation. So says Business Manager Irving Oliver.

Health Officer Chase last Thursday evening, at the meeting of the city trustees, lifted the ban, to take effect Sunday, when he gave permission for churches to hold services and for the schools to open Monday.

Subsequently, in deference to public protests and fears, the city school trustees met and decided to defer the opening of the grade schools for one week, or until they could have a chance to determine the effect upon the community of the reopening of the churches.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS

Someone suggested that we build a memorial building for our soldiers. I wish to suggest something that will serve the same purpose and, yet, be of more service to the city. Build A Park, or rather select the place and have a park. There is a piece of ground running north from the Masonic Temple to Harvard street and from the boulevard to High School grounds where only one building would have to be moved. The plot would be ample large for a central park; would join the High School grounds and would very largely improve our city. Now would be the time to buy the ground before prices go too high and it would be a good time to sell the one house as it would bring more than at any other time. The park can be named appropriately so that it will fill a much and long needed improvement of our Glendale.

Appropriate entrances should be made at lower Broadway and lower Colorado boulevard at the juncture of San Fernando Road by making the entrances wider, improving the streets at those points, placing attractive sign boards stating that "This is Glendale" and having large electric lights on each side. Any one traversing San Fernando Road at night would never know where Glendale was nor that there was such a place as Glendale. It would not take much outlay of money to do these things and it would greatly help Glendale.

Yours for progress
J. W. Pearson

HUNTING PARTY

A party of enthusiastic hunters left Glendale Saturday afternoon for a little tour in the San Fernando Valley. They brought back the limit in quail and rabbits and had a very good time. The party included R. D. Hammond, J. T. McClellan, C. T. Dernier, R. D. Olin, J. R. Bentley, and George H. Bentley.

Letters were received last week by Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Beach of North Brand Boulevard from their son, Walter Beach, who is with the 143rd Field Artillery in France. There was little news beyond the fact that he was well. They are looking eagerly for his report of the celebration of the signing of the armistice over there.

RETURN OF KAISER THREATENED

IT IS POINTED OUT THAT HIS ABDICATION PAPERS HAVE NEVER BEEN PUBLISHED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Paris, Nov. 18.—Copenhagen dispatches today reported that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Potsdam had announced that the kaiser is planning to return to Germany because of the disturbances in Holland.

The Berlin Tageblatt declares that the kaiser has not abdicated, but merely has fled. It points out that his abdication papers never have been published.

The Metz correspondent of Le Matin today said that German soldiers had been rioting in Metz since November 10.

Detachments of Belgian soldiers have entered Brussels at the request of the Spanish minister. He asked them to come in order to preserve the peace. There has been a series of disturbances in Brussels and the entry of King Albert into the city has been postponed until nxt Saturday.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf declared today that a German airplane had passed over Zazenaar, fifty-eight miles southeast of Amsterdam, carrying a high German personage, believed to be the German empress.

STATE COURTS SUSTAINED ON MOONEY CASE

U. S. SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO REVIEW THE CASE OF THOMAS MOONEY—NO FEDERAL QUESTION INVOLVED

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—"The supreme court declines to review the case of Thomas Mooney, sentenced to hang for participation in the San Francisco preparedness parade dynamiting," the court declared today. No formal opinion was rendered, but the hearing was denied on the ground that the court could not find any federal question involved in the case.

Mooney applied on the ground that the California supreme court had refused to go behind the records of the lower court, in which, Mooney claimed, he had been convicted on false testimony. Today's decision sustains the California courts.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The supreme court's refusal to review the Mooney case leaves Mooney entirely in the hands of Governor Stephens and President Wilson. Mooney is sentenced to hang December 13. Governor Stephens reprieved Mooney in July, announcing that he would take the case out of politics.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL EXTENDED

SECRETARY M'ADOO TAKES CONTROL OF AM. RY. EXPRESS AND P. M. GEN. BURLESON OF MARINE CABLES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary McAdoo today officially took control of the American Railway Express. Simultaneously the President's proclamation was made public whereby Postmaster General Burleson took control for the government of all marine cables on November 2.

JOHN W. DAVIS AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND

PRESIDENT NAMES ALEX. KING OF ATLANTA TO SUCCEED DAVIS AS SOLICITOR GENERAL

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—President Wilson today nominated John W. Davis to be ambassador to England. He named Alexander King of Atlanta, Georgia, to succeed Davis as solictor general.

PROGRESSIVE SEEK POWER

RESOLUTION OFFERED BY SENATOR NORRIS TO AMEND RULES MAY PRECIPITATE FIGHT IN SENATE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Representative Progressives today began their fight to prevent the "Old Guard" from monopolizing power in the next session of Congress, when Senator Norris introduced a resolution amending the Senate rules so that the chairman of any of the eight leading Senate committees cannot be a member of any other leading committee.

Ordinarily, the rules committee would be expected to pigeonhole the resolution, but the Democratic members of the rules committee are expected to use it as an opportunity to win some sort of a working agreement with the Progressives.

It is expected that the resolution will be reported out and the fight staged on the floor of the Senate.

PLAN FOR HEAVY PASSENGER TRAVEL

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Railroad administration officials today predicted that the stopping of troop movements will result in better railway service within two months.

They have placed immense orders for equipment, anticipating heavy passenger travel following the return of the troops from overseas and demobilization in this country.

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME

FRANCES GAUNTLETT RECEIVES LETTER FROM BUSY GIRL IN COAL ZONE NO. TWO

Miss Frances Gauntlett, a junior in Union High school and one of its most talented students in the art department, has consented to the publication of the following interesting letter from an English girl friend who is in government employ in the coal zone. Miss Gauntlett claims England as her native land. She is the art editor of the "Explosion" this year.

Newton Abbott, Oct. 11, 1918.

Dear Frances: Ever so many thanks for your perfectly delightful letter. It was so interesting that I felt quite sorry to get to the end of it, and promptly went back to the beginning and read it all over again. It took more than a month to come over, and a big railway strike here delayed it all the more, I expect.

During the war I am content to drive the pen in a fusty coal office, with a very genial employer, but when the war is over and I can leave this part of the country, there's no knowing what I may do. I study French in my spare time, and also the violin. I love music, and I think languages are the most fascinating things on the foce of the earth. I used to dabble in them a lot, and with the spare time I've got left after that, I teach shorthand to a friend of mine, and read lots of books.

The zone scheme is a very complicated affair, but it only applies to coal from Wales and Monmouthshire, and there are only six zones, of which the biggest is only about half the size of Wales, and the whole six only comprise Devon and Cornwall and Somerset and a part of Dorset. I don't know the reason why there are zones, because that is something which only the Board of Trade and the coal controller know. I have made futile attempts to find out the whys and wherefores, but nobody seems to know, except that we in zone 2 deal with all the Welsh coal which comes into our zone, and everybody transacts the business through us. It is a sort of pooling of supplies, so that everybody's deliveries are more or less controlled, and everybody is allocated so much coal and no more, and so more complete control of the distribution of coal is rendered possible by this zone scheme. They have zoned the collieries, too, now, so that people in

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NEWS FROM JOHN COTTON

Mrs. John Cotton of San Rafael street received a letter from her husband Friday. It was written the 20th of October. He is with the French army and writes that he is very busy, that there has been a great deal of influenza in the camp and his fellow-worker has been down with it, but is getting well. He finds his work very interesting, although it is not the kind of work at the front that Dr. Willisford has been doing, as he is attached to a French artillery school. He declares he is well—that he never felt better in his life, and that he is moved about a great deal from one place to another. He also wrote Mrs. Cotton: "Do not look for me very soon, for, even if peace comes, there is a great deal to be done over here. Over here the feeling is very strong that there should be no concessions to the Germans."

GLENDALE IS FAILING

Glendale has given less than 80% of her quota in the United War Work Campaign.

Do you want our beautiful home city, that nearly doubled its quota in the Fourth Liberty Loan, to be publisher throughout Southern California as one of the few delinquent cities? It would be a black eye for Glendale. To make up the deficiency, the campaign will be extended to November 20th.

Super honor roll will be published bearing the names of all who come to headquarters, 134 N. Brand, and contribute a second time. A business house honor roll will be published, bearing the names of our business houses and corporations that subscribed.

RAINFALL .84

Another good rain gladdened the hearts of Southern California last night, particularly farmers and orchardists. The gauge of H. E. Bartlett this morning at 8 o'clock recorded .84 of an inch for Sunday night's precipitation, which when added to the previous total for the season of 1.42 makes the total rainfall for the season up to this morning 2.26 inches.

.25 of an inch fell this forenoon bringing the total up to 2.51 inches.

VICTORY AND PEACE

GLENDALE CHURCHES OPEN ON SUNDAY WITH SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING

Glendale people resumed their regluar Sunday habits yesterday and filled the churches with devout worshippers. Peace furnished the theme of the majority of the preachers for cessation of war was in every heart.

At the Glendale Congregational Church "Victory and its Responsibilities" was the morning subject, and vengeance is mine; I will repay, Saith the Lord," was the text of the evening address in which Rev. W. J. Marsh in a kind of friendly, informal argument tried to bring himself and his people into the forgiving spirit which the religion of Jesus Christ demands and preaches. He briefly reviewed the outstanding atrocities of Germany which still linger in our minds. Said he, "When these things rise up before—not only the suffering necessary to war but the unnecessary suffering of the innocent non combatants, our hearts are full of indignation."

He showed that even though we tried to restrain ourselves and endeavored to put away the thought of vengeance and demand only "Justice," even that is more than we can claim the right to exercise. If the average human received bald justice, where would the world be. In other words, we all had to claim and receive justice tempered with mercy.

He spoke of the universal admiration of the spirit of magnanimity as exhibited by Jesus in his dying hour, by Grant when he accepted the surrender of General Lee, of Hannibal in his campaign against Rome, and showed how uplifting such examples have always been.

Lloyd George, has said, "There must be no thought of vengeance." Apply this thought to the Kaiser and we will all agree he should be brought to an account for the crimes he has committed against humanity. Not very long ago I read that a man said he would pray God to damn the Kaiser. That seems to me only blasphemy. The matter of his soul is something that concerns only himself and God and if there is any possible way by which he can save his soul that is his privilege and we have no call to interfere with it.

"How about the German people? If we should try for a thousand years and all facilities were given us to carry out our desire to avenge the wrongs and atrocities Germany has committed during the years of war it would be impossible to achieve the results we sought and by so doing we would but add to human misery without ameliorating in any degree the suffering the Germans have caused. It would not bring back a single life.

"We may say we do not expect to take into our hands the sword but it is our purpose to cherish in our hearts this feeling of animosity, hatred and revenge towards the German people. But what is the use of having that feeling if it can have no fruition? If we cannot give it expression, why allow that feeling to be engendered? It will probably mean very little to the German people or the Kaiser what our attitude of mind is but it may matter greatly to ourselves. Not only our religion but modern psychology tells us that the cherishing of bitterness and hatred in the heart is one of the things that deteriorates character, that destroys the nerves and most injures the person who indulges the feeling. It is a question of self preservation, a question of health, and I believe we will have to come to it and follow the principles of our holy religion and shall have to put aside the attitude of resentment and hatred and try to co-operate in every possible way to the restoration of Germany to a place among the nations and pray God that her character may be changed and that she may become a people fit to felowship with in the great life of the nations of the world."

Thanksgiving For Victory

Rev. Chas. H. Scott, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Glendale used as the text for his morning address: "Thanks be unto God which Giveth us the Victory."

After speaking of the patriotic demonstrations which followed the announcement of the signing of the armistice, he expressed the conviction that the dominant thought of the Americans, after all, was religious, and while we were glad to give all the honor possible to the military leaders and others who have done their glorious part, the dominant thought of the country was that the hand of God had been in the matter, that the cause of the Allies had

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918

THE EVENING NEWS IS NOT SENT TO PERSONS WHOSE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

FOLLY TO WAIT FOR LOWER MATERIAL PRICES

The man who is waiting for lower prices to start building is always with us, but he is also always at the rear end of the procession. He never catches up with the vanguard of progress. While he is waiting others go ahead and erect the needed buildings and so he is always waiting for the opportunity which slips by him unheeded.

As we have repeatedly asserted, there is no probability that prices for building materials will ever return to the low levels which existed prior to the war. Nor is there any probability that there will be any appreciable reduction in prices for a long period. Stocks of materials in all lines are now low as a result of curtailment of production on account of war needs and for other reasons. Construction activities will quickly absorb existing stocks and the tremendous demands for materials that will continue during the next few years will tax the capacity of all plants. Prices are regulated by supply and demand and it is not reasonable to infer that, as long as these are near a parity, manufacturers or dealers will indulge in the ruinous competition which prevailed prior to the war.

It is up to the building industry, therefore, to advise everyone who contemplates building that he will make a mistake to wait in the belief that in a short time he will obtain lower prices. Whatever buildings are needed will be erected by someone, and building will go on regardless of the laggard and the pessimist. Optimism is the keynote of progress, and success in all kinds of business is no exception to the rule.—Southwest Contractor.

CO-OPERATIVE MEDICAL BUREAU NEEDED

Spanish influenza should not be permitted to pass with nothing learned from its heavy mortality toll. Even though it abates in virulence now it may follow the course of the similar epidemic thirty years ago (which was known as la grippe) and renew itself for several years to come. Although Spanish influenza differs in its effects from grippe, yet it is potently of the same character.

When it was raging in the armies and among civilians in Europe influenza was reported in cable news as being principally painful and depressing, but far less serious in mortality results than grippe had been. We have learned, alas! how false that statement was, but nobody knows how the news that lulled medical authorities and laymen alike to false security came to be published. We know now that it has been the most fatal and widespread epidemic of a century, carrying off the flower of youth as its victims. Old persons and children have largely escaped. Why this is nobody seems to know. But for the excitement of war the epidemic would have appalled the country.

There is no assurance whatever that the virus of the disease may not lie dormant for awhile, break out afresh and go over the same ground again. It was brought from the East to the West and, being both contagious and infectious, it may start up in the West and travel East in this country both on the wind and from the personal contact of railway travel. Medical authorities, which have been overworked in dealing with its immediate demands, should be prepared to deal with it drastically whenever and wherever it reappears. Somewhere there is a heavy responsibility for its introduction at Eastern seaports without any attempt at isolation or quarintine to fight it off. The death roll is probably as heavy as that of troops in the fighting line, and of the same ages. Many thousands have been sacrificed to unpreparedness.

Life insurance companies and the War Risk Bureau have alike been heavily hit. The companies have their warning They have their remedy for the future to a considerable extent. It lies in the organization among their medical departments of a cooperative bureaus similar to the Underwriters' Laboratories in fire insurance, which is equipped for the study of all appliances and practices in connection with fire risks. A life insurance Medical Bureau could be organized to study the nature and condition of acute diseases that prove epidemic, in order that warnings might be given to national and state authorities everywhere of the action needed to protect the public health at the start of the epidemics. Such a bureau would add greatly to the efficiency of life conservation work already being performed by companies.

There are already associations of medical directors, but their work is largely a study of static conditions as they apply to the examination and acceptance of risks. But a medical bureau of experts could be organized out of these associations to watch the appearance of every new manifestation of contagious and infectious diseases and guard not only their own policy holders, but through them the people of the whole country against just such deadly scourges as that we are now passing through as the result of having no professional sentinel body anywhere. Such a bureau, in the hands of a capable manager or board of managers, could be of inestimable value to companies and to the public.

Life insurance has lost enough in excess mortality from influenza to pay the cost of such a bureau for fifty years. If there should be a recrudescence of influenza after a lull, with the country no better prepared to deal with it than this fall, the loss will be doubly inexcusable. Such a bureau could easily establish relations with the medical departments of the army and navy, with the national health bureau and with state medical boards. By encouraging and arranging for reciprocal service and co-operation, the cost of such a bureau could be limited within reasonable bounds. It must not be forgotten that such a bureau, conducted by private companies and having a direct interest in preventing losses, would be far more efficient than government bureaus and would easily become the spur to an increased activity throughout the country.

The suggestion is made in order that no chances may be taken. New diseases tread upon the heels of old ones stamped out by science. Yellow fever, malaria and diphtheria conquered are not saving us from premature deaths. Medical science in the hands of life insurance might go further than any other branch of investigation. The company paper of the Manhattan Life suggests a Life Conservation Day for life insurance corresponding to fire prevention day in fire insurance. It points out that the fire and accident companies have their prevention days and that one for life insurance "might well be adopted to concentrate attention upon the saving of humanity from preventable diseases and to bring home to every one the importance of life insurance protection of an adequate character." So it would, but in a co-operative medical bureau we should have the day of activity concentrated for instant service any and every day in the year when needed.

If nothing else should be done the peril from a renewal of the influenza epidemic would justify immediate action. The danger is not at all passed.—The Insurance Field.

CALIFORNIA FOR RATIFICATION

After the primaries the allied liquor interests conceded that the prohibitionists had practically elected enough men to the Assembly to insure ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment in the Lower House. That is to say, in more than half the Assembly districts of the State, the liquor group admitted all the wet candidates had been eliminated at the primaries.

But the wets still insisted that they could defeat ratification in the Senate.

They based their claim of control of the Senate on the fact that the drys at the primaries had eliminated all the wet candidates in only nine of the Senatorial districts in which primary campaigns were made. The wets claimed further that not more than nine of the hold-over Senators would vote for ratification. This, after the primaries and before the final election, gave the drys not more than eighteen sure votes in the Senate, where twenty votes with the vote of the Lieutenant-Governor were necssary for ratification of the Federal amendment. Even on this showing, however, if the wets lost two districts in which contests between drys and wets for the Senate were being carried on, they would lose the Senate. There were four of these districts, the Second, the Sixth, the Tenth and the Twelfth.

And the wets lost three of the districts, the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth. On the face of the returns, they have carried the Second district by three votes. The one lone "wet" victory is, however, being contested, with the indications good that they will lose even that.

With the three dry Senators elected at the finals and the eighteen conceded after the primaries, the pro-ratification members of the 1919 Senate were increased to twenty-one, one more than the number required with the Lieutenant-Governor's vote to insure ratification.

But another blow was destined for the wets. Senator Rominger, a hold-over Senator from Southern California who represents one of the strongest prohibition districts of the State, was claimed by the wets as against ratification. Mr. Rominger has since announced that this claim of the wets is without foundation; that he will follow the wishes of his district and vote for ratification.

This swells the number of ratification Senators to twenty-two. Two more than are required for ratification.

Senator Breed, who, before the Republican State Convention convened, stated that he would be bound on this issue by the action of that convention, is not included among the twenty-two, for the "wets" continue to insist that Senator Breed is their man, in spite of the fact that the Republican convention declared for ratification. The wets apparently regard Senator Breed as not a man of his word. In this the wets unquestionably do Senator Breed a great injustice. Senator Breed is not of the type of politician who is pulled this way and that by tenderloin politicians. He is regarded as a gentleman and a man of his word. That once he has declared that he will be governed in a given issue by the convention of his party, that he will abide by his party's decision, goes without saying. With Senator Breed voting for ratification, the pro-ratification vote will be swelled to twenty-three.

And, finally, a serious surprise is in store for the wet politicians. One State Senator, whom they are insisting will vote with them, is known by the dry froces to be safe for ratification.

And, in addition to these, there are no less than five Senators whose inclinations are to vote for ratification, and whose friends, recognizing that the liquor traffic is a dead issue, are urging them not to permit themselves to be tied to a political corpse.

It would be a move in the right direction if, after the war, we should follow the program as to foods that circumstances now made it possible and necessary to compel. We all have been in the habit of eating too much.

With two million Americans in France, there ought to be a happy Christmas in that country. Have you sent your remembrance to the men in khaki?

W. S. S.

WILL YOU FINANCE

—OR—

FIGHT THIS WAR?

As a real American you want to do one or the other. Join the army of lenders who gladly give Uncle Sam the use of their money to fight Liberty's Battle. Invest in

THRIFT STAMPS

BANK OF GLENDALE

BROADWAY AND GLENDALE AVE.

BROADWAY BRANCH

340 BRAND BLVD.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

SNAPS—

Harvard street bungalows

Five room modern $2650

Four rooms modern $2150

See James W. Pearson 114-W. Broadway, SS 1255-W, Home Main 254 66tf

PREMIUM Rhode Island Red cockerels for sale, $5 each. Apply F. D. Lanterman, La Canada, Tel. Home 482. 64-t3.

FOR SALE—English walnuts. Glendale 315-W. 65tf.

FOR SALE—Horses from 1,000 lbs. to 1,450 lbs., broken to ranch work; wagons and harness. 1113 E. Harvard, first house east of Adams St. 64tf

REMOVAL SALE—Hundreds of small plants in variety at 5, 10 and 15 cents each; also great reductions in trees, palms and shrubs. F. McG. Kelley, Florist, 422 S. Brand Blvd. 11tf

FOR SALE—Five rooms and very large sleeping porch, garage, fine lot, etc. Modern, improved street. I am going away and want to sell this good home. Price $2,500; terms. Apply on premises, No. 439 Hawthorne St., Glendale. 63tf

FOR SALE—2 bread wagons formerly owned by the Glendale Bakery to be sold for repairs. 135 N. Maryland Ave. 54t12*

FOR SALE—A-1 milch goat cheap. Inquire 234 N. Howard. 61tf

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow and small house on lot 50x150 to alley on Louise, one-half block off Broadway. Mtg. $1,800; $200 cash buys it; worth $3,000; rented at $20 per month. Notary public in our office. Write insurance at the old rates. Glendale 853; Black 269. H. L. Miller Co., 109 S. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 65t3

HAND MADE CLUNY YOKES make desirable Christmas gifts. Good size, $3.50. Phone Glendale 1585-J. 65t3*

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—First class furnished housekeeping apartments, suitable for 2, 3 or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 115½ Brand Blvd. Tel. Glendale 725, Glendale, Cal. 219tf

FOR RENT—Funished 3-room bungalow. 440 Myrtle St. Phone 457-W. 31tf

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. $2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299tf

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

WANTED

WANTED—Good home for bull dog 1½ years old. Excellent watch dog. Prefer someone living on ranch. Call Glendale 1249-M. 66t1*

WANTED—By practical nurse, rubbing, bathing or nursing by the hour, half day or night. Phone Glendale 341-W. 65t6*.

WANTED—Girl to assist with light housework mornings. Tel. evenings, Sunset. Gl. 246. 65t2

WANTED—Five or 6-room modern bungalow with 2 or 3 lots in Tropico; will pay as high as $3,000 cash. Notary public in our office and fire insurance at old rates. Phones: Glendale 853; Black 266. H. L. Miller Co., 109 S. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 65t3

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Two lots in San Pedro and one lot in Pasadena, all clear, at $1,500, and pay cash difference for well located home in Gleandale. See J. B. Doner, 204 E. Broadway, Glendale. 64t3

WANTED—Housekeeper for small family. 1800 S. Brand Blvd. Phone Glendale 680-J. 3t

FOR PAINTING, tinting and paper hanging call Glendale 919-R. 296tf

WANTED—Woman to do laundry work and cleaning. References required. Call evenings Home Red 309. 48tf

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets.. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206tf

WILL PAY $800 CASH for the best vacant residence lot in Glendale. Write full particulars and location. Purchaser not a real estate agent. Address Glendale Evening News, Box W. G. 64t3*

WANTED—Laundress to do washing and ironing outside of my home. Phone Glendale 747. 61tf

WANTED—Furniture or household supplies, tools or anything salable at highest spot-cash price. Phone Glendale 20-W. 294tf

MISCELLANEOUS

IS YOUR INSURANCE about out? Call us up and we will take care of you at the old price. Notary public in our office. Glendale 853, Blk. 266. H. L. Miller Co., 109 S. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Cal. 65t3

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. R. LEADSWORTH, B. S., M. D.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
103-A North Brand Boulevard
Hours: 10 to 12; 1 to 4
Glendale 1084 Glendale, Calif.

Dr. Frank N. Arnold
DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
PHONE 458

A. A. MacIntyre, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Graduate of University of Pennsylvania. Post-graduate Hinman School of Prosthetics. Atlanta, Georgia. Haskell School of Prosthetic Dentistry, Chicago. Licentiate of Dental Surgery, Toronto, Canada.
Dentistry in all its branches, specializing in Electro-Therapeutic treatment of Pyorrhea by Ultra-Violet Ray etc. Prices reasonable Office at 142 S. Central. Phone 1480.

DR. J. P. LUCCOCK
DENTIST
Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 5
Phone Glendale 455; Home Red 113
Bank of Glendale Bldg., Cor. Broadway and Glendale, Glendale, Calif.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO
PROF. A. CHERNIAVSKY
Father of the famous artists
THE CHERNIASVSKY TRIO
Leo, Michel and Jan
Located at
KELLER SCHOOL OF DANCING
1109-A North Brand Blvd.
Glendale 1377
Lessons arranged through the Keller School

Mrs. Eugene Murman
Teacher of Piano and Harmony
Residence Studio, 240 S. Central Ave.
Phone Glendale 638-M.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR YOUR OLD AUTO
WE BUY ALL KINDS OF JUNK
GLENDALE AUTO WRECKING CO.
418 East Broadway (new No.)
Phone Glendale 342

FURNITURE REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
1520 South Brand Boulevard
W. D. MITCHELL

GLENDALE TAXI SERVICE
Both Phones—Sunset Glendale 462, Home Glendale 319. Good Service, Reliable and Courteous Treatment. Local Trips, 10c and up. By Hour, $1.00 and $1.25. All Trips Outside of City Include 1 or 4 Passengers. Phone for Prices.

VULCANIZING
3500-mile Retreads. Our Own Work.
Goodyear, United States and Racine Tires
THE MONARCH COMPANY
SS. 679, Red 83 121 S. Brand

CALL THE
Wildman Transfer Co.
R. O. Wildman, Prop.
Office 120 E. Laurel Street
For prompt, efficient service and right prices
Phone Glendale 262-W.

FIRE INSURANCE
Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 109 Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

CERTIFIED MILK
We deliver Certified and Pasteurized Milk in Glendale
ARDEN DAIRY CERTIFIED
Phone So. 1056, 1963 Santee St. L. A.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN—On Glendale improved property; must be well located. Stoddard or Kranz, 219 E. Broadway. Phone Glendale 105. 64t3

FOUND

FOUND—A poodle. Owner tel. Gl. 1328-J. 66t2

LOST

LOST—English Bull, dark colored, scant of hair, screw tail, sore. Dr. Whytock, 411 N. Jackson St. 66t2*

HUNTING FORBIDDEN ON THOM RANCH

A permit has not been issued to any one to hunt or discharge firearms on the Thom Ranch in the northeastern part of the city of Glendale. Persons violating the law in this respect will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

64t3 C. D. THOM.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

Palace Grand THEATRE

TONIGHT

Wallace Reid

—IN—

"THE SOURCE"

—Also—

a Two-reel L. K. O. Comedy, entitled "Nuts and Noodles"

Don't Forget Matinee at 2:30

Two evening shows, 7 and 8:45

Fanset DYE WORKS None Better

CLEANERS and DYERS

1108 West Broadway

Phone Glendale 155, Main 5

The Glendale Book Store

413 Brand Blvd

C. H. BOTT, Prop.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Christmas Cards

PRICES REASONABLE

VERDUGO RANCH

W. P. BULLOCK, Prop.

NATURAL JERSEY MILK

Milked and Bottled on our own Farm

Coffee Cream—Whipping Cream

Night Deliveries in Glendale

Home Phone 456—2 bells

Glendale Toilet Parlors

ANNA HEWITT

103-A N. Brand Blvd., Rudy Blk.

Glendale, Cal.

Telephone for Appointment

Phone, Sunset 670

Marinello Preparations. Hair Work a Specialty

Independent Taxi Service

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

PHONE GLENDALE 191

Phone for prices. We cater to the public. Careful drivers.

Phones after midnight: P. E. Taylor, Glendale 398-J; J. L. Martin, Glendale 287-R; F. Boss, Glendale 951.

Burbank	50c
Los Angeles	$1
Pasadena	75c
Hollywood	75c
La Canada	75c
La Crescenta	$1
Tujunga	$1.25
Sunland	$1.50
Ventura	$7.50
San Bernardino	$6
San Diego	$20

NOTARY PUBLIC

We have a Notary Public in our office now and write all kinds of Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, etc.

Also Insurance at same rate for 20 years past.

H. L. MILLER CO.

109 SOUTH BRAND BLVD.

SEWING MACHINE SERVICE

ALSO

TALKING MACHINE

Guaranteed Repairs at Reasonable Rates

"Everything in Music"

SINGER AGENCY

Glendale Phonograph & Piano Co.

123 N. Brand, nr. Palace Grand

Glendale 90 Main 190

TRY US—WE SELL

RUGS, FURNITURE

WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS

GLENDALE HOUSEFURNISHING CO.

417 BRAND BLVD. GLENDALE, CAL.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

Personals

Prof. and Mrs. Louis S. D. Briois were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Turck on Glendale avenue Sunday.

Mrs. Vernon Cowsert, wife of the former pastor of the Glendale Baptist Church is here as the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Cowsert, of the de Luxe Apartments.

Miss Harriet Passmore of San Francisco, who is the soloist of the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena, was a dinner guest in the home of J. G. Hunchberger Saturday evening. She has been the instructor of Miss Evangeline Hunchberger, who is exceedingly fond of her teacher.

Mrs. William C. Mabry of Acacia avenue says Captain Mabry, who is stationed at Camp Lewis, has little expectation of being relieved very soon. He is entirely recovered from his severe attack of influenza, which disease has so far abated at the camp that he expects the quarantine soon to be lifted. The rainy season has set in there, making camp conditions rather uncomfortable.

Mrs. Richardson D. White is ill of influenza but is not considered to be in a dangerous condition. He son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Morse Preeman are with her and she is therefore sure of having tender care. Professor White has no information yet as to whether he will be permitted to come home in the near future or whether he will be retained in service and complete his training course.

Mrs. J. N. McGillis reports that when last she heard from her son Hill McGillis he was enjoying a vacation in a beautiful French city in the mountains called Labourboule but he expected soon to be located at Bourges. Howard McGillis, who is with an anti-air craft division had passed through quite a thrilling experience in being sent with three others to an outpost where for the first two nights he was dodging shells all night.

Among the new permanent residents in Glendale may be reckoned the Fickel family which came here from Spencer, Iowa about a month ago and is now established at 1325 North Brand boulevard. G. W. Fickel, son of the house visited Glendale last year spending several months here and purchasing the home to which his family has now removed. They are enthusiastic about the country and have pleasant anticipations of their new life here.

That this year's transcontinental motor travel will be unprecedented is the prediction made by Bert Hadsell of the Touring Bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California who has just returned from a trip over the National Old Trails route, Hadsell passed at least ten parties each day headed for the Sunny South and found remarkably few machines stranded along the road. The N. O. T. has been thoroughly signposted from Kansas City by the Automobile Club of Southern California, through replacement work the entire distance just having been completed.

Mrs. Ella W. Richardson and sons, Paul and John who have been enjoying the enforced vacation on the ranch of Mrs. Richardson's son-in-law, Shives Mitchell at King City came home Sunday evening with the expectation that the schools would open Monday. They drove down and were accompanied by Mr. Mitchell who came on business connected with his Burbank ranch which has recently been sold. Mrs. Richardson says they kept ahead of the rain as far as Santa Barbara but from there came in the rain. They enjoyed their visit on the ranch but are glad to be home again.

Dr. and Mrs. Colin Cable of Columbus avenue entertained at dinner Sunday in celebration of the birthdays of two friends, Mrs. Harry Charlton and Miss Bertha Fickerssen, whose natal anniversaries fall upon the same day of the year. The affair was very pretty in its appointments, the table being centered with yellow chrysanthemums with the yellow note carried out in place cards. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Charlton, Mrs. Fannie Charlton, Mrs. Fickerssen, Miss Natalie Fickerssen, and Miss Bertha Fickerssen. A beautiful birthday cake was a feature of the dinner.

DEATH OF MRS. VON BERGEN

Mrs. Emmeline von Bergen, wife of Walter von Bergen passed away at her home, 522 Lexington Drive, Sunday evening at the age of 31 years. Mrs. von Bergen had been ill about ten days of pneumonia. The deceased was born on the Isle of Jersey. Besides her husband who is superintendent of the Twedale Tuna Packing company of Los Angeles she is survived by a little daughter, Ruth aged four years.

Funeral services will be held at the parlors of the Pulliam Undertaking company but arrangements can not be completed until word is received from relatives in the east.

IF You Want Good Dry Cleaning and Pressing

PHONE GLEND. 207; HOME BLUE 220

GLENDALE DYE WORKS AND DRY CLEANERS

135 S. BRAND. Ask for Our Man to Call.

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME

(Continued from page 1)

certain zones or areas can draw coal from certain fixed collieries. You see, there are a lot of poor people in this country who have an awful genius for inventions, and if these folks were not always inventing something they couldn't exist, so out of its benevolence our government employs them, calls them the Board of Trade, and they go on inventing something day by day, making themselves and everybody else miserable thereby. There is no reason for their madness, there is no explainnig their wonderful schemes; they just come in force, one after the other, and we insignificant clerks have all the worry of working them out into straight methodical propositions. Coal schemes seem to be more plentiful than others, as they have introduced no less than four in twelve months, and the work of getting them straight and explaining their senselessness to impatient and exasperated customers is positively colossal!

Oh, yes, we always speak of advertisements as "ads" in the newspaper world, but I forgot you were in the land of abbreviations and I thought you wouldn't know what I meant! English people would look at me aghast and require a definition of the word.

When I was on holiday in the summer I went to Eastbourne, in Sussex, which is a famous holiday resort. Of course you know the cliffs are white there, and the people think them very beautiful, but they are a washout beside our Devon red cliffs. We went to Lewes, where a lot of martyrs were burnt in 15 something, I forget the exact year. But the journey I liked most of all was a long walk over the Sussex Downs. They are very different from our own moors because after a little bit you get to the top, and can see the surrounding country for miles, but on the Devon moors you may walk a whole afternoon and never reach to the top of anywhere. We went into a lot of little quaint churches in the Sussex villages, all built with odd cone-shaped spires. Kipling, who is Sussex-born, calls them "the little, lost down chuches." The villages have odd names, such as Folkingston, Lullington, Alfriston, etc. At Lullington there is the smallest parish church in England. It was really much larger at one time, but fell into ruins, and somebody repaired what was left, and what used to be the chancel now comprises the whole building. It holds fourteen people. Just past Lullington, there is the "Green Man of Wilmington." It is the huge figure of a man cut in the chalk soil by the Saxons as an emblem of husbandry, and before the war you could see it miles away. But they don't keep the grass cut away from it now, and it is fast falling into obscurity.

I must send you a picture of Exeter Cathedral, it is just lovely. I have spent hours studying the carving. Once I saw Gloucester Cathedral, but Exeter stands first in my affections. The moors here are wonderful in the autumn, the rolling hills are covered with purple heather and brown bracken, and the lanes about here are transformed into avenues of gold. Nature has such gorgeous coloring in this part of the country.

We see a lot of American sailors here with their odd caps. They look a good deal smarter than our own sailors. There are wounded Americans, too, with their little "forage" caps.

Now do please send me back another scrumptious letter all about the wonderful things you've seen. They take ages to bring your letters to me.

Say, isn't President Wilson dealing splendidly with the Huns? I just read the telegram tonight of his answer to the German peace offer. He goes straight to the point and there's no dilly-dallying with him.

Lots of love from yours very sincerely, PEGGIE.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

The upper half of the Certificate of Registration referred to in our announcement concerning renewal of automobile licenses is the Certificate of Registration issued to the owner at the time of his last registration and he should be carrying same now in the metal container in the driver's compartment of his car.

The Certificate is in two parts; the upper half of the Certificate is termer the "Certificate of Registration" and the lower half is the Notice of Transfer."

Don't cut the upper half of the Certificate in two. It should be detached at the perforation, and the upper half (that is the Certificate of Registration) be sent in with the fee.

The Department is now mailing out Certificates of Registration for the renewal. We are asking that owners return the Certificate of Registration previously issued to them, with the fee.

NOTICE

I am permanently located here for business and solicit your patronage in any and all kinds of real estate. I am from the East and have some good eastern connections. List your properties for sale or exchange and tell me your wants. G. W. Fickel, 1325 North Brand or 602 Haas Bld., Los Angeles. Phone Glendale 312-J. 66t6*

John H. Bentley of Long Beach spent this week end with his sons in Glendale and their families.

GLENDALE'S NEW CITY DIRECTORY.

The work of canvassing for the information for the new directory for the city of Glendale and Casa Verdugo is well under way. The co-operation of the people of these districts is earnestly solicited, and all assistance and courtesy extended to the canvassers will be greatly appreciated by the publisher. It is hoped the books will be ready for delivery on January 1, 1919. The subscription price is $3.00 per copy if the order is given before going to press. After going to press the price will be $4.00 per copy. These prices will be strictly adhered to and only a limited number of extra copies will be printed. This directory should have a place in every business house, every office, every school and every home in Glendale and Casa Verdugo.

GLENDALE EVENING NEWS, Publisher.

ARDEN PLASTER COMPANY MOVING ITS PLANT TO LOS ANGELES

The Arden Plaster Company, which has maintained a plant at Arden, Nev., for several years is fitting up a building at Avenue 19 and Humboldt street, in Los Angeles, to which it will remove its plant. Raw materials can now be transported to Los Angeles, a distance of 350 miles, more cheaply than the finished product and there is no longer any advantage of maintaining a plant at Arden. The new plant will be ready for operation by January 1, 1919. It will employ about fifty men. The company plans to engage extensively in the manufacture of gypsum blocks in addition to the manufacture of plaster, at its plant in Los Angeles. W. J. Hole is president and general manager of the company, I. B. Murphy, vice-president; B. M. Patterson, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. W. J. Pierce and W. Bailey, directors. J. S. Thompson is the sales manager. —Southern Building Contractor.

The J. S. Thompson named above article is the Mr. Thompson who was formerly president of the Board of Trustees of the city of Glendale.

FRENCH CLASSES TO MEET

Professor Louis S. D. Briois wishes to announce that French classes will resume work on Thursday, November 21st. at 4:30 o'clock in the Intermediate building on Wilson avenue.

Advertise it, or advertise for it in the Evening News.

Chaffees "WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT"

HERE IS

REAL ECONOMY

M.J.B.

Coffee

A Three Pound Can at

99c

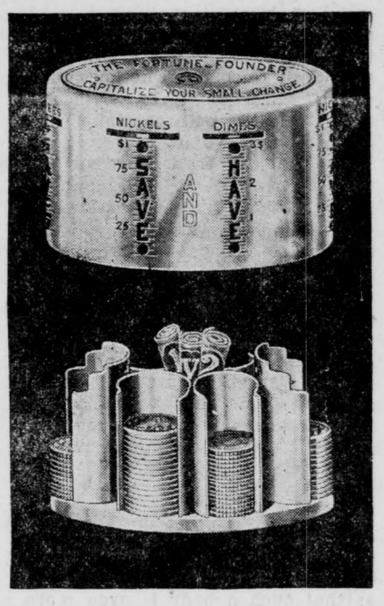
One Pound Can 37c

TRY IT!

RICH IN FLAVOR AND STRENGTH

REMEMBER Every Can is Guaranteed BY US

PHONE YOUR ORDER TO DAY



THE WAR IS OVER

SAVE AND HAVE

GET THE HABIT

The Glendale Savings Bank

101 S. Brand Blvd.

Southwest corner Broadway and Brand Boulevard

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

YOUR War Savings Pledge

—Our boys make good their pledge.

—Are you keeping yours?

Buy Thrift Stamps

Pulliam Undertaking Co.

919-921 West Broadway

Sunset 201 Glendale Home 334

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

Your War Savings Pledge

—Our boys make good their pledge.

—Are you keeping yours?

BUY THRIFT STAMPS

Valley Supply Co.

Home 192, Sunset 537 306-308 Brand Blvd.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION BILL SENT TO PRESIDENT

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—The Senate today adopted the conference report on the war-time prohibition bill and the measure was sent to the President.

ITALIANS HOLD AUSTRIAN RAILROADS AND PASSES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Rome, Nov. 18.—The Italians have completed the occupation of the main Austrian railroads and mountain passes.

DISCHARGES FROM THE NAVY

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary Daniels announced today that both the regular and the reserve men in the navy may apply for their discharge.

GRATEFUL BELGIANS

Charles Winsel, Belgian consul, who is a resident of this city, reports interesting letters received from the queen of the Belgians by the Rotary Club of Los Angeles and by the Retail Los Angeles Jobbers' Association of that city. The letter to the Rotary Club expresses the thanks of the queen for its work in collecting money in milk bottles for Belgian babies. The jobbers are thanked for a fine donation the organization made for the children of Belgium. Mrs. Willoughby Rodman of Los Angeles is also in receipt of a very appreciative letter from Baron Moncher, chief of the Belgian commission which came to this country. He is now Belgian minister to London. He is a great friend of Mrs. Rodman, and in the letter he stated there was no doubt that America saved Belgium. He takes occasion to thank Mrs. Rodman for what she has been doing ever since the war began for Belgian relief.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE

What should America do with its tremendous fleet of merchant ships after the war? Should that great armada be employed for the purpose of waging a selfish world-wide trade-war or should it be used to make the whole world prosperous and happy as well as free?

There is every reason to believe that when peace comes, as it apparantly must come before the elapse of many months, American lands and industries will remain untouched by the deadly, devastating foot-prints of the Hun; our natural resources will be practically unimpaired; our man power will not only be diminished numerically but will be tremendously invigorated by the soul-inspiring experience of unselfish participation in this great war; the magic touch of our captains of industry will quickly transfer our big factories from the stern destruction-producing business of war to the benevolent creative works of peace; America will be at once the world's banker and its main base of supplies; moreover, this country will have at its disposal millions of tons of shipping which will be available for whatever use we may care to make of it, and the question to be decided, and decided now, is as to how it shall be employed.

Before the war the merchant marine of Great Britain was far greater than that of any other country—indeed it was almost as great as those of all other nations combined, but, as a result of huge war losses of British ships and because of the phenomenal increase in American tonnage, the close of the war is likely to find America's merchant marine larger than that of any other country and her facilities for still further augmenting her shipping greater than those of all of the rest of the world.

To-day Germany is still unconquered and dangerous to the peace and wefare of mankind and it is still necessary for the allies to work and fight in perfect unison in order to win their common cause of the world safety and liberty; and when the mighty struggle is finally won it will not be the victory of America alone but the joint victory of America and her gallant associates who were struggling and sacrificing for the welfare of the world for years before we entered the war and who, for our safety as well as their own, have borne the brunt of the conflict and paid by far the greater part of the price of victory, are they not entitled to a fair share of its fruits, including fair participation in the trade of the world? Will not this be true even though we may have, at the war's end, ships enough to enable us if we prove to be so shortsighted and selfish—to capture the bulk of the world's trade?

The principal source of danger of the after-war period will be, unless steps are taken to eliminate it, just it was before the war—unbridled, individual and national selfishness. If humanity wants another war within the next decade, it need only turn the markets of the world over to unrestrained international competition and the tens of millions of highly trained fearless, hot-blooded veterans of this war and the hundreds of millions of their children and brothers who breathe the impetuous spirit of these strenuous times will soon grapple in a conflict with their present allies so bloody and destructive that this present war will dwindle into significance and seem like a mere preliminary skirmish.

The world's troubles will, unfortunately, not end automatically with the cessation of present hostilities. Even if it were desirable and possible to wipe Germany and pro-Germans everywhere absolutely from the face of the earth, that alone would not ensure lasting peace for, while Germany may be sole proprietor of a certain infamous brand of so-called "Kultur," neither Germany nor Pro-German people have any monopoly of innate, cruel, ruthless, gold-worshipping selfishness, and just as it is necessary for the allies to unite their physical resources and man-power to whip the Hun and make humanity free so it is necessary to continue to pool such assets in order to keep it free and to make that freedom that really worth while.

Commerce there will and should be after the war—a great flood of commerce throughout the whole earth—for the free international exchange of merchandise, ideas and ideals is of the highest importance in order that the hundreds of strangely divergent peoples of the world whom modern inventions are so rapidly making next-door-neighbors may get better acquainted and learn to respect and love each other; but such commerce should be benevolent and not belligerant and this means that it must be co-operative rather than competitive. The allies might just as well try to bring peace to the world now by turning their guns away from Germany and towards each other as to expect to keep the peace of the world a little later by fighting each other in a war for the almighty dollar. It takes unity of purpose and action to insure success in this war now and it will take careful co-operation and square-dealing to insure lasting peace. This is particularly true because there will still be a German nation in Europe and German people throughout the world after the war. It will be true even though the war ends in unconditional surrender by all of the Central Powers; for whatever Germany's terrible misdeeds in this war may really merit and however abjectly she may finally yield to the defeat that now seems so inevitable, the judgement of the civilized world fighting for freedom for all peoples will never decree the destruction of the German people nor its disintegration as a nation; consequently Germans, whether the surviving government be autocratic or democratic, will continue to be a power that will be reckoned with after this war ends. Moreover millions of German people will doubtless for generations harbor a bitterness toward adversaries and will be ever alert for the oportunity to cause strife between them; and a most readily available means for stirring up such discord will be constantly at hand in all parts of the world in the matter of commerce unless the present disposition to start a selfish and bitter trade-war as soon as peace is declared is promptly superseded by one of the pooling and internationalization of all carriers of commerce, on land and sea, between the nations of the world. Such carriers might well be under the supervision and direction of an International Commerce Commission, for it would seem that such a body is even more necessary for the harmonious and equitable progress of trade between nations than is our own Interstate Commerce Commission, for trade between the American states, since the latter, unlike the nations of the world, have a powerful generation government and ties resulting from proximity and consanguinity which do not exist between independent nations.

There has been much talk of a league of nations after this war, but it is believed that no such league can possibly be effective or lasting unless comprehensive means are provided for permanent, equitable, co-operative regulation of international trade and commerce.

WAR PROPHETS

Modesto, Cal., Nov. 18—Successful war prophets may now emerge and declare themselves.

Modesto has one who, in December, 1917, fearlessly put himself on record without a claim of supernatural revelation, and in a series of articles published in the Modesto Evening News, "doped out" the end of the war in a startling fashion.

He is J. W. Walsh, United Press operator on the News. Walsh spent his evenings studying the war. He was an ardent war fan. Yet some of his predictions were son uncannily accurate as to appear beyond the powers of a political or military expert.

Walsh placed the end of the war in November, 1918.

He predicted the capture of Jerusalem and Damascus.

Writing in December, 1917, he figured two milion Americans would be in France by the last of August, 1918. There were 1,800,000 according to General March.

He accurately predicted the recapture of Cambrai by the British and the retreat of the Germans to La Capelle.

He predicted that the final decisive battle would be fought along the river Meuse. As a matter of fact the American advance in the Argonne and down the Meuse to Sedan and Stenay practically decided the war.

When Walsh wrote his articles, there was no supreme inter-allied command. He predicted the inter-allied war council and the abandonment of trench warfare.

He wrote: "Hohenzollern autocracy was overthrown in November 1918, and democracy, after its brilliant victory, began the reconstruction of the world."

Walsh's article written in December, 1917, would now pass for a fairly accurate story of the last year of the war. He has missed fire in only one spot thus far. He had the kaiser imprisoned in the tower of London.

"Just wait. He'll be there yet," says Walsh today.

TIRE ECONOMY URGED

In addition to doing his bit toward the reduction of gasoline consumption, the patriotic motorist should also keep a watchful eye on his tires. Upon the United States falls the task of keeping the allied motor divisions properly shod. Those at home may avert a shortage by prolongation the life of the rubber on their cars. In urging the strictest of tire economy on its fifteen thousand members the Automobile Club of Southern California makes the following suggestions:

Keep off car tracks.

Stop to remove nails and spikes from the road.

Remove glass from road or telephone the Auto Club to do so.

Protect your spare tires adequately against theft and mark tubes and casings so you can identify them in case of theft.

Inspect casings frequently and have small cuts and gashes attended to.

Remove chains as soon as the road dries after a rain.

Before throwing a tire away be certain that it is not worth a retread.

Do not neglect your inflation.

With three crews on the road the signposting department of the Automobile Club of Southern California is attempting to completely revise its sign system in California by the first of the year. At present the work is being completed in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties. Kern, San Luis Obispo and Tulare counties are next on the program.

VICTORY AND PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

represented the will of God for humanity achieved in a way, in a deeper sense it had been divinely given.

He emphasized the thought of the victory being through our Lord Jesus Christ, that a great many people had not been able to realize how fully it has grown out of the teachings of Jesus Christ, that if it had not been for his teachings in the Allied countries, they would have submitted to the military dictation of Germany and given up the struggle. It was because of the quality of their Christian ideals that they held their lives less dear than those ideals.

"The eleventh of November," he declared, was the greatest day of the world since Christ was born, and the first Sabbath following the greatest Sunday since He rose from the dead; that more had been achieved at that time in vindication of all he taught and did, than any other date in history."

Christianity's New Sunrise

Rev. Clifford Cole, pastor of the Central Christian Church, whose morning theme was "Christianity's New Sunrise, spoke of the changing order of things which has has been brought about and how we can expect nothing to return to the condition it was before the war.

He dwelt particularly on its effect upon the Church and his belief that it is going to measure up to the new reconstruction ideals, saying the church of the future will be a more spiritual church, a more democratic church, a more missionary church, a more humanitarian church, and last but not least, a more united church.

There is, he believed, a new opportunity for the church and she is going to measure up to it.

Mr. Cole said: "Have we democracy in the church? So far as church government goes, forty per cent of them are democratic. How far even this percent is democratic in life and ideals is an open question. Aristocracy of wealth, education or business is intolerable where democracy reigns. One-tenth of our population holds nine-tenths of the possessions. What about poverty and pauperism, about the tenth which is on the verge of bankruptcy and want? We have a long way to go. Educational reports from Washington show that we have five and a half millions of population above the age of ten years who cannot read or write and one-twentieth of our soldier boys we were not able to make into good soldiers because they could not read their war orders or camp regulations. The only title of nobility in a democracy is harder service; service is the only test of equality.

"The church of the reconstruction period must be an Humanitarian church, interested in the everyday welfare and the everyday needs of humanity. Its slogan will be: "The whole Gospel to the whole man and the whole community." Long enough the world has been satisfied with a mutilated Gospel. The Y. M. C. A. has been pointing the way. Hereafter the church open but one day a week will be an impossibility. It must minister to all the needs of life.

"Finally it will be an united church. In these days when men are getting back into Christ it follows that they shall be brought nearer to each other. A divided church in the face of the experiences of the last four years and in the face of the great needs of a new age, is intolerable and doubly sinful."

Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

Together with the other churches of the community, the Glendale Presbyterian Church re-opened its doors Sunday, November 17, in the spirit of rejoicing and of thanksgiving to God for His many wonders and blessings. The regular meetings of the day were conducted as usual, and each one was characterized by a fine, splendid audience, almost unhoped for by the officers in charge. Rev. Edmonds was delighted to welcome the many strangers and old friends from Los Angeles and this vicinity who found their places with his regular congregation at the 11 o'clock service.

He took for his subject for the morning, "The Immeasurable God," as we read it in brief in the following paragraphs:

The greatest question of this age is, What are we going to do with God? This God who has kept us intact during these perilous days and has answered our constant prayers for victory and peace. Let us face the situation is it really is and admit that not by the force and vim of our boys, not by superiority of our arms, and not by our wonderful resources, but by the hand of the omnipotent God, who intervened in behalf of right and justice, was brought about this glorious peace. This every sensible man must admit. And so let us rejoice in the strength and power of our Immeasurable God.

Read Isa. 44, where the carpenter is attempting to make and measure for himself a god. Compare his god, the finest that man can fashion, with our God, and then let us for a few moments attempt the impossible—the measurement of our God, the only true and living God. First we must go out into the open and there try to comprehend His limitless stature. What is the result? We are forced to say with Solomon (I Kings 8:27), "Behold the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee"; to admit that "heaven is His throne and earth is His footstool"; and to re-echo the words of the psalmist, "If I ascend up into the heaven, Thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold Thou art there." This is our God, even our God who hath given us the victory. Thanks be unto Him!

As to the lifetime of this our God, He was from the beginning, He shall be after the end. The word that best describes Him is eternal, for to Him there is no yesterday, today or tomorrow. He is from everlasting to everlasting; centuries come and go, but He abideth; thrones totter and fall, dynasties come and go, yet He remains the same yesterday, today and forever. This is our God who will be our guide even unto death.

Can we measure His mind? Here again is the realm of great dimensions and we cry with Isaiah, "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord." We think God's thoughts after Him. Three ways we may attempt to measure God's mind: (1) His thought of the world. He has declared His purpose to save the world through His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the midst of all the present bewildering events we read His great plan of redemption. His hand is in each tiny detail of the world's affairs, and He knows His plan. God never falters, but composedly goes about accomplishing His wonderful salvation. (2) God's thoughts concerning man are almost beyond our comprehension when we consider ourselves as poor, weak humans. But He thinks good things of us who love and accept Him, and, having made us after His own likeness, with His breath in our nostrils, He has given us a glorious birthright. His plan and purpose is to make us forever kings and priests unto Himself. This God is my Father. (3) As God considers man's relation to the world he has planned for man to be the evangelizer of this world. He in His omnipotent power might have brought the world back to Himself or might have used angels, but he chose men. We are His ambassadors and as such we have a great and serious work laid upon us to perform, the work of redemption. Are we doing it?

Looking now at the heart of God, we see again the measure is infinite. "For the love of God is broader than the measure of man's mind, and the heart of the Eternal is most wonderfully kind." We cannot comprehend the largeness of the heart of God as it shows forth:

(1) Pity. He pities us as a father pitieth his children and knows and suffers with each of His loved ones in the hour of temptation, trial and sorrow.

(2) Mercy. Are we good Samaritans? Of course, for we are God's children. But that alone is unavailing. He has set a plan by which alone we can be saved for eternal life, that is acquiesence in accepting His Son as propritiation for our sins. Pure womanhood, fine manhood, can of themselves not save us.

(3) Grace. Grace is more than pity and mercy, and finds its supreme expression on Calvary. By the Cross God saves utterly those who come that way, for though our sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow. This God of Grace is a just God and all His ways are judgement. As such He must punish the breaking of natural laws as in the rapine, murder, etc., of the past few years A man or a system that stands for these things cannot go unpunished. God forgives only those who truly repent and accept His way of grace. "For by grace are ye saved through faith." Our God is a spirit. He is just, He is right, He is eternal. This is the God opens His hand for us to accept His gift of grace and mercy, the gift of Jesus Christ, His Son. He commands men everywhere to repent. Are you doing it? What relation do you hold to this Immeasurable God? Can you from your heart say "My Father"? Does He recognize you as His child? If not, why not?

The Unseen Hand of God

That America was fully justified in entering the war for the protection and liberation of the oppressed, that the ex-kaiser's Essen speech shortly before the armistice was rank blasphemy and calculated to deceive the German people, and that it was America's strength, exercised in a righteous cause, which turned the tide of battle, were statements of Pastor J. W. Christian in his discourse at the Glendale Seventh-day Adventist church, Third and Isabel streets, last night.

Being the first meeting held by the Adventists since the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Christian felt that a brief study of the world situation was appropriate.

"We stand as it were in the very presence of the greatest victory ever achieved by arms," said Mr. Christian. "The mightiest conflict this world ever has seen since light first dawned upon it has been raging. Nearly every nation on earth has been engaged. Nearly fifty million men have been marshalled on the battlefield or have been in preparation for war. It is estimated that there have been ten million casualties. The wealth of nations has been expended. In our own fair land the war has cost about twenty-five billion dollars. Nations across the sea are financially ruined. Hunger and starvation stare millions in the face as winter approaches. The enemy who brought oppression has been crushed, and now a spirit of helpfulness and forgiveness must take hold of the men and women of the world.

"In the great drive last spring, it seemed that the darkest hour of the war had struck. We could hardly wait for the daily paper to know what had happened over night. Then, one morning, as the French soldiers, weary with four years of war, were gradually giving ground before the Germans—one day, I say, the glad shout went up that the Yankee soldiers were on the field. They entered the battle, and the tide turned, and from that day the war has been going the other way—slowly at times, it is true, but it has never gone but one way since American soldiers entered the war. Since then it has been going the right way.

"From the day this country enfered the war upon the declared principles which govern in its endeavors for humanity and liberty and for the lives of men, from that day an unseen Hand has turned the tide of battle. I believe with all my heart that while God loves men, and has no pleasure in the blood of men, He recognizes and defends a government which stands for principles of liberty and justice, principles of right.

"I suppose there has not been a day since the war began that we have not knelt before God at the altar of prayer, and asked Him to reach forth His hand and deliver," continued Mr. Christian. "Since America entered the war we have prayed daily for our President and those associated with him in the administration of this nation's affairs; and I, for one, accept the termination of this great struggle as an answer to my prayer, and give praise to God that once more we can resume in full strength the stupendous task of carrying the gospel of Jesus Christ to the world.

"For four years and three months you and I have looked forward to a little time of peace, during which the gospel of the kingdom would be carried to all the world in a very short time, believing that then the glorious consummation would come. We have entered upon the beginning of that little period. Human events in the world are under the control of God. The gospel work is under His control, but God waits for men and women to work with Him. Soon a peace more glorious than the peace won by arms is to be ushered in. Soon Jesus Christ is to come in the clouds, to gather His people to Himself, and then sin and all that has come from sin will be blotted out."

Christian Science Church

At the Christian Science Temple practically every seat was taken at the Sunday service which is always held in the morning, and which followed the regular schedule of topics. It was conducted as usual by the first reader, Dale Vaughn.

Patriotic Sermon

A large atendance also marked the reapening of the Holy Family Catholic Church for the two regular services. A patriotic sermon on Peace and Victory was preached by Father O'Neill which was also a thanksgiving in which he dwelt on the fact that on the service flag of the church there are no gold stars.

NATIONAL DRY VICTORY OVERWHELMING

On the fifth of the month, four states—Ohio, Nevada, Wyoming and Florida—voted out the liquor traffic. This makes thirty-two States which have adopted State-wide prohibition.

In addition to these thirty-two States, five socalled wet States—Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware Massachusetts and Louisana—have ratified the National Prohibition Amendment.

This leaves only eleven States that have neither adopted prohibition nor ratified the amendment. These eleven States are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Of these eleven States at least two, California and Vermont, have elected Legislatures that will vote to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. In addition to these two, reports from Missouri and New Jersey indicate that those two States will also ratify, while Minnesota is reported to have elected a pro-ratification Legislature, and came so near to adopting State-wide prohibition this year that it was for days reported in the prohibition column. Returns from the other six States have not been received at this office, so we are not prepared to say just how wobbly the wets are in the six States that remain to them.

But inasmuch as the wets to defeat prohibition must block ratification in at least thirteen States, without further information from the six States yet to be heard from, it is quite evident that Mr. Hillard Welch, the gentleman whom the California winemen sent to Washington to fight prohibition, was correct in his report to his clients when he said that the "most pessimistic among the liquor clement believe that the Sheppard National Prohibition Amendment will have been ratified by the necessary thirty-six States by next February," while "the most optimistic believe that it will not be ratified until next May."

The Legislatures of all States, with the exception of those which have already ratified, convene early in January. Indications are that the most pessimistic of liquor men are justified in their opinion that ratification by the necessary thirty-six States will have been accomplished by February. At any rate, the drys are justified in their contention that ratification by the necessary thirty-six States is as certain as anything political can be certain.—Exchange.

A ton of sugar cane has produced from 119 to 151 pounds of refined sugar in Louisiana in recent years; the sugar product of a ton of beets has been 210 to 285 pounds.

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